

LOG

LO'DGER. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another. Bafe tyke, call'ft thou me holt? now, I fcorn the term; nor fhall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.* There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three fervants or lodgers. *Graunt's Bills.* Thofe houfes are fooneft infected that are crowded with multiplicity of lodgers, and nafty families. *Harvey.* The gentlewoman begged me to ftep; for that a lodger fhe had taken in was run mad. *Tatler, N^o. 33.* Sylla was reproached by his fellow lodger, that whilst the fellow lodger paid eight pounds one fhilling and fivepence halfpenny for the uppermoft flory, he paid for the reft twenty-four pounds four fhillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbutnot.*
2. One that refides in any place. Look in that breaft, moft dirty dear; Say, can you find but one fuch lodger there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the houfe of another. I will in Caffio's lodging lofe this napkin, And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.* Let him change his lodging from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.* At night he came To his known lodgings, and his country dame. *Dryden.* He defired his fitter to bring her away to the lodgings of his friend. *Addifon's Guardian, N^o. 155.* Wits take lodgings in the found of Bow. *Pope.*
2. Place of refidence. Fair bofom fraught with virtue's richeft treasure, The neft of love, the lodging of delight, The bower of blifs, the paradife of pleaſure, The facred harbour of that heavenly fpright. *Spencer.*

3. Harbour; covert. The hounds were uncoupled; and the flag thought it better to truſt to the nimbleſs of his feet, than to the flender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*
4. Convenience to fleep on. Their feathers ferve to fuff our beds and pillows, yielding us foft and warm lodgings. *Ray on Creation.*

LOFT. *n. f.* [*loft*, Welſh; or from *lift*.]

1. A floor. There is a traveller placed in a loft above. *Bacon.*
2. The higheft floor. To lull him in his flumber foft, A trickling ſtream from high rock tumbling down, And ever drizzling rain upon the lofts, Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
3. Rooms on high. Paſſing through the ſpheres of watchful fire, And hills of ſnow, and lofts of piled thunder. *Milton.* A weafel once made thift to flink In at a corn loft, through a chink. *Pope.*

LOFTILY. *adv.* [from *lofty*.]

1. On high; in an elevated place. Proudly; haughtily. They ſpeak wickedly concerning oppreſſion; they ſpeak loftily. *Pſal. lxxii. 8.*
3. With elevation of language or ſentiment; ſublimely. My lowly verſe may loftily ariſe, And liſt itſelf unto the higheſt ſkies. *Fairy Queen.*

LOFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *lofty*.]

1. Height; local elevation. Sublimity; elevation of ſentiment. Three poets in three diſtant ages born; The firſt in loftineſs of thought ſurpaſs'd, The next in majeſty; in both the laſt. *Dryden.*
3. Pride; haughtineſs. Auguſtus and Tiberius had loftineſs enough in their temper, and affected to make a ſovereign figure. *Collier.*

LOFTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place. See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance, See nodding foreſts on the mountains dance. *Pope's Meſſiah.*
2. Sublime; elevated in ſentiment. He knew Himſelf to ſing and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*

3. Proud; haughty. Man, the tyrant of our ſex, I hate, A lowly ſervant, but a lofty mate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.* Lofty and four to them that lov'd him not; But to thoſe men that fought him, ſweet as Summer. *Shak.*

- LOO. *n. f.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *luggan*, Saxon; to lie; *Junius* from *logge*, Dutch, fluggiſh; perhaps the Latin *lignum*, is the true original.] A ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood. Would the lightning had Burnt up thoſe logs that thou'rt injoin'd to pile. *Shakeſp.* The worms with many feet are bred under logs of timber, and many times in gardens, where no logs are. *Bacon.* Some logs, perhaps, upon the waters ſwam, An uſeleſs drift, which rudely cut within,

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And hollow'd fiſt a floating trough became, And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryden.*

- The log in ſecret lock'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*
2. An Hebrew meaſure, which held a quarter of a cab, and conſequently five-fixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot it was a liquid meaſure, the twenty-ſecond part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Cabnet.* A meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil. *Lev. xiv. 10.*

LOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [*logarithme*, Fr. *logos*; and *arithmos*.] *Logarithms*, which are the indexes of the ratio's of numbers one to another, were firſt invented by Napier lord Merchiton, a Scottiſh baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian profeſſor at Oxford. They are a ſeries of artificial numbers, contriv'd for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they anſwer to do in a geometrical one: for inſtance,

o	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (o), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition and ſubtraction of *logarithms* anſwers to the multiplication and diviſion of the numbers they correſpond with; and this ſaves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by diſſecting the *logarithms* of any numbers for the ſquare root, and triſecting them for the cube, and ſo on. *Harris.*

LOGGATS. *n. f.* *Loggats* is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third ſtatute of Henry VIII. It is the game which is now called kitlepins, in which boys often make uſe of bones inſtead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone inſtead of bowling. Did theſe bones coſt no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*LOGGERHEAD. *n. f.* [*logge*, Dutch, *ſtupid* and *head*, or rather from *log*, a heavy motionleſs maſs, as *blockhead*.] A doit; a blockhead; a thickſkul.Where haſt been, Hal? With three or four *loggerheads*, amongſt three or fourſcore hogheads. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.* Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other peoples fires. *L'Eſtrange.* To ſcuffe; to fight without weapons. *To ſcuffe* to *loggerheads*. } pons. *L'Eſtrange.* A couple of travellers that took up an aſs, fell to *loggerheads* which ſhould be his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*LOGGERHEADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; ſtupid; doitiſh.You *loggerheaded* and unpoliſh'd groom, what! no attendance? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.* LOGIC. *n. f.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from *logos*.] The art of reaſoning.Logic is the art of uſing reaſon well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watt's Logic.* Talk *logic* with acquaintance, And praſtiſe rhetoric in your common talk. *Shakeſpeare.* By a *logic* that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the caſe of one man, but the caſe of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*Here foam'd rebellious *logic*, gagg'd and bound, There ſtrip fair rhetoric languid on the ground. *Pope.* LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *logic*.]

1. Pertaining to logic; taught in logic. The heretic complained greatly of St. Auguſtine, as being too full of *logical* ſubtilties. *Hooker, b. iii.* Thoſe who in a *logical* diſpute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*
2. Skilled in logic; furniſhed with logic. We ought not to value ourſelves upon our ability, in giving ſubtle rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, ſince it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

A man who ſets up for a judge in criticiſm, ſhould have a clear and *logical* head. *Addiſon's Spect. N^o. 291.* LOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of logic.

- How can her old good man With honour take her back again? From hence I *logically* gather, The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*
- LOGICIAN. *n. f.* [*logician*, French; *logicus*, Latin.] A teacher or profeſſor of logic; a man verſed in logic. If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.* If we may believe our *logicians*, man is diſtinguiſhed from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addiſon.* Each ſtaunch polemic ſtubborn as a rock, Each fierce *logician* ſtill expelling Locke, Came whip and ſpur. *Dunciad, b. iv. A logician*

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A *logician* might put a caſe that would ſerve for an exception. *Swift.*The Arabian phyſicians were ſubtle men, and moſt of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and ſhed ſubtly upon their author. *Baker.* LOGMAN. *n. f.* [*log* and *man*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to carry logs.For your fake Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.* LOGOMACHY. *n. f.* [*λογμαχία*.] A contention in words; a contention about words. Forſed terms of art did much puzzle ſacred theology with diſtinctions, cavils, quiddities; and ſo transformed her to a meer kind of poſtivity and *logomachy*. *Howel.*LOGWOOD. *n. f.* *Logwood* is of a very denſe and firm texture; it is brought to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, ſtrong, red colour. It grows both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, but no where ſo plentifully as on the coaſt of the bay of Campeachy. It has been long known by the dyers, and was but lately introduced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent aſtringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*To make a light purple, mingle ceruſe with *logwood* water. *Peacham on Drawing.*LO'HOCK. *n. f.* *Lo'hock* is an Arabian name for thoſe forms of medicines which are now commonly called Eclegma's, lambatives, or linſus's. *Quincy.*Lo'hocks and peſtorals were preſcribed, and veneſection repeated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*LOIN. *n. f.* [*lhoyn*, Welſh.] 1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher. 2. Loin; the reins. My face I'll grime with filth, Blanket my loins. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*Thou flander of thy heavy mother's womb! Thou loathed iſſue of thy father's loins. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.* Virgin mother, hail!High in the love of heav'n! yet from my loins Thou ſhalt proceed, and from thy womb the ſon Of God moſt high. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xii.* A multitude I like which the populous north Pour'd never from her frozen ſins, to paſs Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous ſons Came like a deluge on the ſouth. *Milton.*LOITER. *v. n.* [*luter*, Dutch.] To linger; to ſpend time careleſly; to idle. Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take ſoldiers up in the countries. *Shakeſpeare.*You *loiter*, while the ſpoils are thrown away. *Dryden.* Mark how he ſpends his time, whether he unactively loiters it away. *Locke.*If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the miſtake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the moſt of the preſent opportunity. *Rogers's Sermon.* LOITERER. *n. f.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without buſineſs; one who is ſluggiſh and dilatory.Give gloves to thy reapers a largeſt to cry, And daily to *loiterers* have a good eye. *Tuſſer's Huſh.* The poor, by idleneſs or unthriftineſs, are riotous ſpenders, vagabonds, and *loiterers*.Where haſt thou been, thou *loiterer*? Though my eyes cloſ'd, my arms have ſtill been open'd, To ſearch if thou wert come. *Orway.* Providence would only enter mankind into the uſeful induſtry, that we live not like idle *loiterers* and truants. *Mere.*Ever liſtleſs *loiterers*, that attend No cauſe, no truſt, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.* To LOL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuouſly derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom lawſul.]

1. To lean idly; to reſt lazily againſt any thing. So hangs, and lolleth, and weeps upon me; ſo ſhakes and pulls me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.* He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed, But on his knees at meditation. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.* Cloſe by a ſoftly murmur'ing ſtream, Where lovers uſ'd to lolle and dream. *Hudibras, p. i.* And lay on couches, rich with cytron ſteds, Void of care he lolle ſupine in ſtate, *Dryden.* And leaves his buſineſs to be done by fate, *Dryd. Perf.* We ſuffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

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A lazy, *lolling* fort

- Of ever liſtleſs *loiters*. *Dunciad, b. iv.*
2. To hang out. Uſed of the tongue hanging out in wearineſs or play.

The triple porter of the Stygian ſeat, With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.* With harmleſs play amidſt the bowls he paſs'd, And with his *lolling* tongue aſſay'd the taſte. *Dryden.*To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out: uſed of the tongue exerted. All authors to their own defects are blind; Hadſt thou but, Janus-like, a face behind, To ſee the people, when ſplay mouths they make, To mark their fingers pointed at thy back, Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden's Perſus.* By Strymon's freezing ſtreams he ſat alone, Trees bent their heads to hear him ſing his wrongs, Fierce tygers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*By the wolf were laid the martial twins; Intrepid on her ſwelling dugs they hung, The fofter-dam *loll'd* out her fawning tongue. *Dryden.*LOMP. *n. f.* A kind of roundiſh fiſh. LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]

1. Solitary. Here the lone hour a blank of life diſplays. *Savage.* Thus vaniſh ſceptres, coronets and balls, And leave you in lone woods, or empty walls. *Pope.* 2. Single; without company. No lone houſe in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.* LONELINESS. *n. f.* [from *lonely*.] Solitude; want of company; diſpoſition to avoid company. The huge and ſportful aſſembly grew to him a tedious *lonelineſs*, eſteeming nobody found ſince Dalphantus was loſt. *Sidney.*

I ſee The myſtery of your *lonelineſs*, and find Your ſalt tears head. *Shakeſpeare.*LONELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; addicted to ſolitude. I go alone, Like to a lone dragon; that his ſen Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shakeſp.*Why thus cloſe up the ſtars That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps With everlaſting oil, to give due light To the miſd and lone traveller. *Milton.* Time has made you dote, and vainly tell Of arms imagin'd, in your lone cell. *Dryden's Aen.*You lone thus from the full court retire, Love and the graces follow to your ſolitude. *Rowe.*LONENESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; diſlike of company. If of court life you knew the good, You would leave *loneneſs*. *Donne.*I can love Her who loves *loneneſs* beſt. *Donne.*LONESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; diſmal. You either muſt the earth from reſt diſturb, Or roll around the heavens the ſolar orb; Elſe what a dreadful face will nature wear? How horrid will theſe *loneſome* ſeats appear? *Blackmore.*LONG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.] 1. Not ſhort. He talk'd a long while, even till break of day. *Acts xx.* He was deſirous to ſee him of a long ſeaſon. *Luke xxiii.*2. Having one of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other. His branches became long becauſe of the waters. *Ezek.* We made the trial in a long neck'd phial left open at the top. *Boyle.*3. Of any certain meaſure in length. Women eat their children of a ſpan long. *Lam. ii. 20.*4. Not ſoon ceaſing, or at an end. Man goeth to his long home. *Ecd. xii. 5.* Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land. *Exod. xx. 12.*5. Dilatory. The phyſician cutteth off a long diſcaſe. *Eccleſ. x. 10.*Death will not be long in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not ſhewed unto thee. *Eccleſ. xiv. 12.* [From the verb, *to long*.] Longing; deſirous; or perhaps, any thing deſired.Praying for him, and caſting a long look that way, he ſaw the galley leave the purſuit. *Sidney.* By ev'ry circumſtance I know he loves; Yet he but doubts, and paſſies, and caſts out Many a long look-for ſuccour. *Dryden.*